MEXICO.

The Resignation of General Diaz-Movements of Liberal Generals-Time Disposal Made of Prisoners - Conc'a Rebbed and Two Ladies Carried Off by the Bandits - The Lost Stearger Ciudad

HAVANA, August 2 .- The steamer Virginia, Captain Deakin, from Vera Cruz on the 24th and Sisal on the 28th, arrived here on the 31st ult., with news from the Mexican capital to the 17th and Jalapa to the 18th of July.

President Juarez arrived at the City of Mexico on the 15th, and was received with much pomp

and enthusiasm.
The foreign Ministers in MexicoCity continued

unmolested. They were awaiting orders from their respective Governments. General Porfirio Diaz has resigned his post of

Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the East; but at the last dates I find that he had resumed the command with the amplified powers conterred on him by the Government. General Garcia, after concluding the campaign

of Vera Cruz, had retired from the command of said department, and issued a proclamation both to the people and the army. The division of the Huachinango and Notela

districts belonging to the State of Puebla had A conducta with specie, which left the city of Mexico a few days after its occupation by the republicans, had arrived safely at Vera Cruz.

General Joaquin Martinez had left the capital returned from Mexico.

to open the campaign of the Sierra. All the prisoners in the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, to the rank of captain, were set free in Vera Cruz, as was done in Oaxaca, Puebla,

Queretaro, and Mexico.
The Conciencia Publica says: - The entire press of the capital, with the exception of one single paper, is unanimously in favor of a general amnesty. We cordially join them, in behalf of those misguided persons who only served the empire as a means of gaining their bread; but for such criminals as Marquez, Lacuza, Lares, Vicario, and others, we claim the severest pun-ishment. As to the notables, or persons of importance, a just distinction ought to be made. Some of them should be sent out of the country, and it will be enough to deprive others of their civil and political rights.

General Santa Anna continued a prisoner in

Campeachy, where superior orders from the Gov-ernment will be sent, sooner or later. The following order of citation appeared in the paper under date of July 17:-

"ARMY OF OPERATION AGAINST THE CITY OF MEXICO, HEADQUAREEMS, MEXICO, July 6, 1897.—The General-in-Chiel has given me the necessary instructions in regard to those individuals that are to present themselves at the next ex-convent of the Antigna Ensenanza; all those that have been ministers, prefects of departments, general collectors, and presidents and fiscals of court-martials, are to do so within three days of this date, and in default whereof they will incur the penalties assigned in article 2 of the Eando or Proclamation of June 21, 1867.

"JUSE T. ALVAREZ."

General Inan G. Mendez was appointed Governing Court of the Court of the

General Juan G. Mendez was appointed Gov-ernor and Military Commander of the State of

Don Celestino Negrete, ex-Master of Ceremo nies of the empire, was brought to the capital on the night of the 7th, in custody of Captain A. Alvarez and another officer. He was a pri-soner in the city on parole; he effected his escape, but by the help of the telegraph was captured by the Military Commander of Orizaba, who sent him back; most probably he will be tried and condemned.

The President had ordered that all the prisoners in the Capital charged with treason should be setfree in the city, and to reside there till the supreme Government should decide otherwise. Don Pablo Campos and other Republicans that were exiled two months ago from Vera Cruz, and went to Havana, had returned to their

Forty-eight of the prisoners captured Queretaro arrived in Mexico on the 12th July. Many of them are well known on account of their antecedents in Michoacan. Their names are:—Manuel Guzman, Manuel Allegre, Juan Adolfo Carranza, Jose M. Zapata, Pedro Gonzalez, Pedro Ormachea, Ignacio Peza, Ignacio Garcia, Ceferino Rodriguez, Marcos Barragau, Luis Larrrui, Jose Maria Paz y Puente, Printdad Maria Garcia, Antonio Maria Orta, Miguel Gutierrez, Faustino Valderey, Ramon Robles, Manuel Escalante, Andres Mora, Ricardo Rico, Augustin Badillo, Ignacio Arrieta, Manuel Atarcon, Pedro Navarrete, Francisco Campos, Ramon Vivanco, Juan Cerna, Manuel Iraztorsa Jose Nava, Hermenegiluo Rojas, Juan Oscaras, Ernesto Malberg, Victorano Montero, Jose Maria Vilches, Macedonio Victorica, Ramon Ramere, Luciano Torreblanca, Luis Echeagaray, Antonio Salgado, Jose Serna, Manuel Montere, Casimiro Frontana, Ignacio Sepuiveda, Carlos Gutierrez, Pedro Lopez, Miguel Gaver, Modesto Villafuente, Ignacio Cabello, Antonio Perez, Castulo Veraza, Godardo Parcha, Ignacio Gil de Castro, Encar nacion Ruiz Pastrana, Carlos Arozena, Marcos Herrera, Feliz Becerra, Pioquinto Claveria, Juan Ramirez.

The stage coach from Guanajuato to Queretaro was robbed by banditti. They killed a Senor Iturralde, and took away two young ladies with After the occupation of Tampico by the repub

lican troops under Pavon, nothing had occurred worth mention. Gomez and Canales were wait ing further orders from the Government. The Custom House authorities of Vera Cruz published the following notice to the merchants

"In virtue of superior orders, all duties on mer chandise which may have been incurred on and atte the lat inst. are to be paid in cash at this Custom House, as long as the supreme Government does no

The official report of the Spanish Vice Consul at Sisal has reached Havana. The five missing boats containing the rest of the passengers and crew arrived safely at Alvarado, without any accident whatever. The other missing boat arrived at Sisal on the 28th, having made the land at a point between Dos Hocas and Tupuco, whence they proceeded to Frontera, where they were received by Captain Gonzalez, of Mexican war smack Sultana, and taken to Vera Cruz; he not only treated the shipwrecked with all attention, but firmly refused any reward for his services, despite the pressing offers of the Spanish Vice Consul.—N. Y. Heraid.

Proclamation by Juarez on Entering Mexico.

The following proclamation from Juarez was issued when the Liberal chief reoccupied the City of Mexico:-

issued when the Liberal chief reoccupied the City of Mexico:—
Mexicans:—The National Government to day returns to establish its seat in the City of Mexico, which it left four years since. It carried then with it the resolution of never abandoning the fulfilment of its duties, which were all the more sacred as the conflict of the nation was greater. It went with the firm conviction that the Mexican people would struggle without cessation against the iniquitous foreign invasion in detense of its rights and its liberty. The Government continued to sustain the banner of the country for all the time buccessary to achieve the triumph of the holy cause of independence and the institutions of the republic. This the brave sons of Mexico have accomplished, combating alone, with aid from none, and without the necessary material for war. They have poured out their blood with sublime patriolism, making every sacrifice rather than consent to the loss of the republic and of liberty. In the name of the graterul country, I render the highest recognition to the brave Mexicans who have defended her, and to their worthy leaders. The triumph of the country, which has been the object of their noble aspirations, will ever be their high title to glory, and the greatest reward of their heroic endeavore. Full of confidence in them, the Government endeavored to fulfil its duties, without ever conceiving a single thought that it was permitted to depreciate any of the tights of the nation. The Government has fulfilled the dist of the addion. The Government has fulfilled the dist of the addion, making on compromise, either in the interior or exterior, which might prejudices in anything the index nature and sovereignty of the republic, the integrity of its error was the first of the addion and the laws. Its assembles pretended to establish shother effect their griminal design. After four years the effect their griminal design. After four years the effect their griminal design. After four years the

ing to exist a single instant within the national

cessing to exist a single instant within the national territory.

It has not, and still less should it desire in the hour of the complete triumph of the republic to inspire any sentiment of passion against those who have combated it. Its duty has been and is to weigh the exigencies of justice with all the considerations of leniency. The temperance of its conduct in all those places where it has resided, has demonstrated its desire to moderate as much as possible the rigor of justice, uniting mildness with the strict duty of applying the laws, in everything indispensable for securing peace and the future of the nation.

Mexicans, let us now direct all our exertions to obtain and consolidate the benefits of peace. Under its auspices, the protection of the laws and of the inhabitants and of the republic. The people and the flovernment ever respect the rights of all. Among ndividuals as among nations, the respect of the rights of others is peace. We trust that all Mexicans distinguished by the prolonged and painful experience of war, will in future co-operate for the well-being and prosperity of the nation; this can only be secured by an inviolable respect for the laws and obedience to the authorities slected by the people.

In our free institutions the Mexican people are the arbitrers of its fate. With the single end of sustaining the cause of the people during the war, while it could not elect its rulers, I have sought to conform to the spirit of the Constitution and preserve the power which it had conferred upon me. The struggle now terminated, my duty is now to convoke the people, so that with no pressure of force nor illegitimate influence it may elect with absolute liberty to whom It with so pressure of our country. Let us all cooperate so that we may leave to our sons a course of prosperity, always loving and upholding our independence and our liberty.

JERRY O'BRIEN.

JERRY O'BRIEN.

Preparations for the Execution To-day-Interview Between the Prisoner and His Relatives-His Demeanor as the End Approaches.

The preparations for the execution of O'Brien were commenced yesterday at the Tombs. In the afternoon the carpenters began the work of erecting the gallows, and before evening the entire structure was completed. It consists of two strong beams firmly braced to the stone floor of the yard, distant from each other about fifteen feet, and joined at the top by a heavy cross-plece extending from one upright beam to the other. In the middle of the cross-piece a rope passes through a hole made for its easy passage, and above the beam over a small pulley, one of the ends is connected with a heavy weight, which is concealed behind a board partition, the weight being held about four feet above the surface of the ground by a guy rope, which is fastened firmly to a beam on a line with the base of one of the npright beams, and which, when cut in twain by the axe of the executioner, who is to be stationed behind the partition, will cause the weight to fall and the body of the wretched condemned, when attached by the noose around his neck to the exposed end of the rope, to be jerked from the ground a distance of four or more feet. The horrid structure has been erected on the same spot in the yard that has een made unhallowed ground by all the executions that have taken place in the jail yard for the past seven years, just opposite the women's prison, and almost beside the cell occupied by the condemned criminal. It is the same gallows from which Friery, Ferris, and Wagner paid the penalty of their crimes, the deep incision of the executioner's axe made at each execution in the

ground-beam being plainly visible.

During the entire afternoon Sheriff Kelly was besieged by persons, whose morbid curiosity did no credit to their manhood, who were desirous of seeing the prisoner before the hour fixed or his execution, or of being appointed special deputy sheriffs, according to law, to witness the execution itself. In no one instance were the desires of the sightseers granted, and the Sheriff has so far decided not to allow any one to enter the jail-yard pending the execution except offi cials and others who, by reason of their public position or official duties, are under the necessity of being present. Among the applicants was a man named James Dugan. He appeared begged the Justice to commit him for ten days as a drunkard, as he was desirous of being placed in a cell where he could witness the execution. He had come fully prepared for the occasion, and had concealed under his coat a large piece of looking-glass with which he in-tended to reflect the gallows from the window of the cell in which he desired to be placed. The Justice complied with the man's request, but much to his disgust and disappointment, as soon as he was taken into the Tombs yard he was placed in the "Black Maria," and sent to Blackwell's Island to serve out his term of ten days.
O'Brien was visited during the day by his

mether and sisters, and although their visits of late have been very frequent, the nearness of the final hour when the unfortunate young man is to be deprived of his life had the effect of rendering their interview one of a most painful and touching character. The grief of the reaved mother knew no bounds, and it required all the fortitude of her equally suffering daughters to induce her to leave the cell of the coudemned before night came on. The prisoner bore up manfully during the interview, and did much by his actions and modest advice to strengthen his heart-broken relatives in this hour of their supreme grief. Decidedly the most painful feature of their visit was that the sorrowing women in going to and from the cell were compelled to pass almost beneath the gal-

A shudder seemed to creep over them as they turned their faces to avoid the horrid sight in hurrying by. Although while the gallows was being erected the echoes of the sounding hammers of the carpenters at work reverberated throughout the building, and fell painfully on the car of those in the cell adjoining that in which the condemned is imprisoned, he himself showed no signs of trepidation. His spiritual advisers and the Sisters of Mercy were in constant attendance upon him during the day, and were untiring in their exertions to prepare him fully for the terrible ordeal through which he is

The suit in which he is to be attired at the execution, which was sent in to him yesterday, consists of a pair of white pants, a white vest, and a black frock coat. The execution will take place promptly at nine o'clock this morning.—

THE CHOLERA ON THE PLAINS.

Its Causes and Extent—A Fearful Picture -Death in Wwenty Minutes' Time-\$10 for Digging a Grave.

Leavenworth, Kansas (July 27), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial. Passengers arriving from the West by to-day's train give a learful picture of the condition of affairs in Ellsworth City. The number of deaths occurring there since the first appearance of the cholera is variously estimated from 150 to The correct number never can be given, as there are no municipal authorities in that

city of sixty days' growth to record the mor-Many poor fellows, strangers in a strange land, were stricken down in a few hours, and were hastily buried by strangers, who were ignorant of the name or home of the dead. A large majority of the victims were laboring men, who were waiting for an opportunity to cross the plains. Hundreds were compelled to camp out in the most uncomfortable quarters, and prepare their own food as best they could; many, without even a blanket or bundle of hay between them and the ground, took up their quarters under the freighters' wagons which are standing around, in large numbers. The ground in large numbers. around in large numbers. The ground upon which the city is located is full of springs; in many places the water bubbles up out of surface. The method of obtaining water was by digging a small hole about eighteen inches deep, into which water, as cold and as clear as ever was seen, runs. This was the general manner of obtaining water, and, in my judgment, the feaful

cause of the epidemic now raging. By allowing the water in one of these pools to stand undisturbed about three hour, the surface became covered with a thin steely blue soum, similar in its consistency to o'l. Disturb the water and it is gone. This is said to be the alkall with which the surface water on the plains is so strongly impregnated. One of my informants stated that a hearty drink of this water, immediately upon his arrival in the town, affected him as quickly as so much oil. This water is undoubtedly the original cause of the cholera at Ellsworth.
After a few deaths had occurred, and it became
generally known that the terrible epidemic had
broken out, several persons who had been
suffering with dysentery of the ordinary form for several days took fright, and were soon put to rest beneath the green sod, on the banks of the Smoky Hill. Then, too, the dissipation, and irregular manner of living, prepared many easy victims for almost any disease known as fatal. Late hours, bad whisky, illy-prepared food, and, worse than all, the supply of wretched, sour vegetables shipped in large quantities principally from this city, to fill the stomachs of the crowds at Ellsworth. Those vegetables were originally shipped from St. Louis, to supply the market in this city, the grasshoppers having demarket in this city, the grasshoppers having de-vastated all the gardens in the vicinity; quanti-ties of them remaining unsold, were shipped to Ellsworth, where they were eagerly bought at

A man named O'Brien died after an illness of twenty minutes. He had been engaged in laying out the remains of a triend. While engaged in doing this he complained of a bad feeling, went outside the tent and laid down. In twenty minutes his brother came out of the tent and found him dead. This was one of the most sudden cases. The time between the first symp-toms of the disease and death varies from one to twelve hours. A Catholic priest and several Sist ers of Charity go up from this city on Monday, to a ct as nurses.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.

A Dealer in Birds and Dogs Cuts His Throat-He Lies Dead Among Them for

For several years past a man named Lawrence Dalton has resided with his wife in the base-ment rooms of the premises No. 18 Thames treet, where he was engaged in business as a dealer in fancy birds and dogs of the purest breeds. Although known to be a man of considerable wealth, he resided as well as carried on his business in this basement, using the front room as his storehouse and salesroom, and the rear room, which was the only remaining apartment, was used for family purposes. and least inviting in the city, and the house is a tenement building in no way superior to its class; and in its two most inferior rooms Dalton lived with his wife, carrying on a thriving trade, constantly increasing his riches, but never bet-tering his surroundings. Aside, however, from the fact that he was considered penurious, there was nothing to be found to his prejudice; he was attentive to his business, kindly in his deportment to his wife and neighbors, and never

drinking man.
A week ago the wife died quite suddenly, and the event seems to have worked a radical change in Dalton. He grew moody and irrita-ble, and to the great astonishment of his neighbors took to drinking to excess, which soon told upon a constitution unused to stimulants. Several friends remonstrated with him upon his course, but he replied that he must drink to drown his troubles, and continued to grow worse. On Wednesday afternoon, however, it was remarked that he was entirely sober, and it was hoped that the paroxysm was over, and he would settle down into his old habits again. On yesterday morning it was remarked that he did not open his place, but it was supposed that he had gone away on some business, and the circumstance, although remarked, did not lead immediately to any investigation. Later in the mediately to any investigation. Later in the day the place continuing closed, and the animals beginning to be heard as if clamoring for attention, the neighbors began making inquiries as to what had become of him. He was a very methodical man in all his habits, and it had been his custom for years every day to go to a bank in the vicinity where he kept his deposits, and, on inquiry, finding he had not been there, suspicion was awakened that something was wrong. About 6 o'clock in the evening the uproar in the closed room had become so great that it had attracted a considerable crowd the street in front of the house. The dogs were howling and barking, the parrets squalling, and the other birds each in their peculiar way adding to the din. At this time the police were notified, and Roundsman Mullen, of the Twenty seventh precinct, despatched to the scene. On his arrival the officer at once broke open the street door and entered the room. The atmosphere was intolerably close and hot, the odor almost suffocating, and the dogs and birds breaking out into a cherus of redoubled vigor upon his appearance, the officer for a moment was scarcely conscious.

After a moment, however, he saw before him. stretched out upon the floor, the feet under a stove, and the head under a table, the dead body of Dalton. The throat was cut from ear to ear, every vein and artery severed, and beside him lay the bloody razor, which he had used with such force that death must have been instanta-neous. The body was dressed in the usual clothing worn by the deceased, and was stiff and rigid, showing that he had not gone to bed on Wednesday night, and that he had been dead for hours. The condition of the birds and dogs, however, attested this latter fact still more strongly than the body; they were all evidently suffering intensely for food and water. Shortly after the discovery was made, one of the dogs, a black-and-tan terrier of not more than five pounds' weight, which in common with its fellows was tied up to the wall, managed to get loose, and before it was noticed it had buried its head in the yawning chasm in the dead man's threat, and had begun to feast upon the flesh. It was instantly discovered, however, and taken away by the officers, and ultimately re-moved to the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station

Officers Hays and McDonnell, of the Twentyseventh Precinct, were placed in charge of the premises, and everything left as it was found, to await the arrival of the Coroner, except that water and food were supplied to the birds and dogs. Dalton was a man about forty-five years of age, was an American by birth, and is said to have two brothers residing on Staten Island; but further than this nothing appears to be known of him, even by those among whom he has lived for years. An inquest will be held to-day.—N. Y. Times.

The Discharge of Colored Voters in Tennesses-Action of the Freedmen's Bu-

General Carlin, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made public the follow-

BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED LANDS, ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE. Tehn., August 5 1867.—John Lawrence, Edg.—Sir:—You are hereby appointed special argent of this Bureau to take charge of the colored laborers thrown out of employment in Middle Tennesace. You will endeavor to find simployment for them, and, if necessary, advertise by telegraph and in the papers, North and South, that laborers can be supplied by you. If necessary to ship any beyond the State to prevent them from becoming a charge on the Government, lists will be prepared with the view of getting transportation from Washington. You can take possession of the Contraband Barracks, if necessary, and establish a depot there for all who have no homes. The colored people and colored relief associations, as well as good chilzens, can de something to alleviate the hardships that must result from this wholesale proscription. Belying implicitly on your judgment and good will, I leave all details to you.

Your obedient servant. W. F. CARLIN.

Brevet Major-General, Assistant Commissioner. BUREAU REFUGEES, FREEDMEN, AND ABANDONED

-The Queen of Spain is said to be writing a work on the Happiness of Nations.

FROM EUROPE THIS P. M.

Financial and Commercial Report to By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, August 9-Noon.-Consols for money, 941; Erie Rathroad, 441; Illinois Central, 771; United States Five-twentles are firmer, opening at 73#; Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, 22}.

LIVERPOOL, August 9-Noon.-Cotton is quiet and steady; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 104d.; middling Orleans, 10td. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 20,000 were for export and 20,000 for speculation. The total stock of cotton in port is 734,000 bales, of which 332,000 bales are American.

Provisions and produce are quiet and steady. The Weather and the Crops. The weather has become favorable for the crops, and breadstuffs are easier, though the

quotations are unaltered. The Cuba at Queenstown. QUEENSTOWN, August 9-Noon.-The steamship Cuba, from Boston on the 31st ult., arrived here to-day en route for Liverpool.

Two o'clock Market Report. London, August 9-2 P. M.-Consols, 941; U. S. Five twenties, 73%; Illinois Central, 77%; Erie Railroad, 45; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, August 9-2 P. M.-Breadstuffs firmer; Cotton unchanged; Linseed Oil, £40. ANTWERP, August 9 .- Petroleum flat at 39f. 75c. for refined.

The Case of Secretary Stanton. WASHINGTON, August 9.- The National Intelligencer to-day says:-"The statement which has found its way into some of the public prints to the effect that the President has ordered that no further communications shall be held with Mr. Stanton, is, we are satisfied, inaccurate. So long as he is permitted to remain in office, official relations must necessarily exist. It does not follow, however, that he will attend Cabinet consultations. These are not held in virtue of law, but are purely discretionary with the President, who is neither obliged to confer with his Secretaries in formal meetings, nor is he restricted to the Heads of Departments in seeking advice on public affairs. We learn from an usually well-informed source that it is the purpose of Mr. Johnson to allow this whole matter to remain in abeyance for a few days, giving time for reflection on the part of Mr. Stanton and the friends who advise him as to the course he should pursue. If in two or three days he shall still persist in refusing to resign, the President will suspend him, by giving him notice, substantially, that he is thereby suspended from the further execution of the functions of the office of Secretary of War, and that the reason of this suspension will be submitted to the Senate at the next session of

Heavy Forgeries on Army Paymasters. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 7 .- A lew days since soldiers' discharge papers were pre-

sented to the Paymaster at this city by two men named Benedict and Howard. Upon examina. tion they were found to be torgeries. The two men are now under arrest. From evidence obtained it is believed they are connected with an organized band, having their headquarters at Washington, who have already swindled the Government out of nearly half a million dollars.

Laying a Corner-Stone at Fredonia.

BUFFALO, August 8 .- The ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the State Normal School at Fredonia to-day was attended by the various Masonic Orders from Buffalo, Dunkirk, and the surrounding country. The principal streets of the village were neatly decorated with national and Masonic emblems. The firemen of Dunkirk, in uniform, with their engines, took part in the procession. The laying of the stone was performed by Mr. G. C. Fox, Deputy Grand Master,

From Ephrata.

EPHRATA, Penns., August 8 .- A frame house attached to the Ephrata Springs Hotel was struck by lightning to-day. The building was occupied by the negro servants of the hotel, and two of them were in one of the bedrooms at the time. One was instantly killed, and the other was rendered insensible and died in about an hour. The bodies were sent to their relatives in Philadelphia.

Convention of Discharged Federal Soldiers in Richmond.

RICHMOND, August 8 .- A convention of exofficers and soldiers of the army, now residing in Richmond, will be held here on Saturday, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards calling a grand convention of all the discharged soldiers of the Union now in the State of Vir-

From Arizona.

WASHINGTON, August 9 .- A private letter from Arizons says the Indians throughout the Territory are worse than ever, being constantly engaged in killing the settlers and stealing cattle. In all the depredations they have committed thus far, but one Indian has been killed. and that was done by the Mexicans,

Fatal Affray in Boston.

Boston, August 9. - An altercation occurred at about midnight between a bricklayer named George Evans and a young man named George McKenzie, which resulted in Evans inflicting a fatal wound upon McKenzie. The murderer was

From Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, August 9 .- The grand pyrotechnic display came off last night at the United States Hotel, and was witnessed with delight and satisfaction by about three thousand persons. A hop will come off on Saturday evening.

Movements of Admiral Tegethoff and Party.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 8 .- Admiral Tegethoff and party arrived here this morning, and · left this afternoon for New Orleans,

Safety of Steamer Emily B. Souder. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] New York, 'August 9.- The steamship Emily B. Souder, hence for Charleston, before reported ashore near Fort Hamilton, L. I., came off last night at high water, without any damage whatever, and proceeded on her voyage.

The Execution of Jerry O'Brien. NEW YORK, August 9 .- Jerry O'Brien, who, about eighteen months since, murdered his mistress, Kate Smith, was hanged at 10:20 o'clock this morning, in the Tombs, He fully realized

his position, and devoted all his last hours to appeals for mercy from his Maker. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, August 9.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 101%; Reading, 104%; Canton Company, 49%; Erie, 67%; Cleveland and Toledo, 123%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 223%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 105%; Michigan Central, 10; Michigan Southern, 80%; New York Central, 10; Hilmois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 35. Virginia 63, 50; Missouri 63, 103; Hudson River, 119%; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 114; do. of 1864, 110%; do. of 1865, 111; do. new Issue, 108%; Ten-forties, 103; Seven-thirries, 108; new Issue, 107%. Money, 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange, 109%, @110%; Gold, 140.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Christian Mnesse, Esq.. Prosecuting Attorney.—The Grand Jury made a return this morning, in order to supply the Court with business for the day. D. Y. Kligore, while the Grand Jury was in Court, strose and requested the Jodge to it struct that body that in the case of the Commonwealth vs. McMullin et al., charged with riot, it was its duty to act upon the bitls on the testimony offered by the Commonwealth, without waiting to hear from the defendants.

John O'Byrne, for the defendants, wished to know how it was that Mr. Kligore had received his information of the movements of the Grand Jury, and how he had placed himself in communication. This matter had caused a great deal of public clamor, and he thought it due to the defendants, and to public justice, that Mr. Kligore should explain his reasons for asking the Judge to lecture the Grand Jury in Court.

Mr. Kligore answered that he did not wish the

and be thought it one to the defendants, and to public justice, that Mr. Kligore abould explain his reasons for asking the Judge to lecture the Grand Jury in Court.

Mr. Kligore answered that he did not wish the Judge to lecture the jury, but only to lustract them in a matter of law. As to his information, his suspicions had been aroused by ramors from the defendants that certain of these allis would be ignored.

The Judge said to the Grand Jurors that their oath would of course teach: them their duty. They were to return all bills upon the evidence of the Commonwealth alone: if they were to hear both sides they would usurp the functions of the petit jury in trying the guilt or innocence of the defendants. They were to hear but one side, and the petit jury mers to hear both sides. This application had been made by counsel, it was supposed, because certain bills had been sent in, and had not been returned. No doubt the Grand Jurors had done their duty.

Norris J. Hoffman, the foreman of the Grand Jury, sated that they had done what was supposed to be their sworn duty. These bills had been before them, and it was expected to reaume action upon them to-day. The bills were taken up, but were dropped for a time in order to act uoon bills in smaller cases in order to send business to the Court. One bill will be taken up on Monday, the Grand Jury awing understood that the witnesses were discharged untition. They had done their duty as well as they knew how, and if anything wrong had happened they didn't know it.

Mr. O'Byrne then asked the Court for a writ of habeas corpus to bring Alderman Mink to explain why he had not, as yet, granted a hearing to a young seaman named Yomell, who was arrested on Sunday and committed on Monday, by this Alderman, for a further hearing on Tuesday. The young man, who is said to bear an excellent character, is a seaman; he has been confined in prison since his arrest, and his ship has salled, taking away his clothing and all he had. Complaints of this Kind of conduct have requently been

Franklin Burton was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of money. This was also submitted without eyidence.

John Quinnman was charged with larceny of a coat beinging to Solomon Goldburg. The avidence was that the defendant went to Goldburg's store, with three other boys, and while the others engaged the attention of Mrs. Goldburg, the only person in the store, he stole the coat and ran away. Verdict guilty. Sentenced to County Prison for nine months.

Jehn Prizer was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Robert A. Crawford. Mr. Crawford testified that while he was sitting with several friends in his place of business, No. 615 North Fitteenth street, last Sunday evening, the defendant knocked at the door, and asked if he could see a certain party; he (the witness) went to the door and told him he could not; the defendant immediately struck him on the temple with a black-jack and ran away as hard as he could. Verdict, guilty of assault and battery. Sentenced to County Prison one year.

William Myer pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of 8, belonging to John G. Reinhardt. Abo it 10'clock last Monday morning the derendant creat through a hole into Mr. Reinhardt's basement saloon, and stole the money from the drawer. Sentenced to County Prison one year.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 9, 1867. The chief business among the pankers and

brokers continues to be confined to transactions in Government, City, and State securities. The latter especially, for the past few days, have attracted a great deal of floating capital, and this morning the demand was still unabated. There are three series, but, like the Five-twenty bonds of the general Government, they are not absolutely due until a period of ten, fifteen, and twenty-five years. They are already a very popular security, and will, without doubt, reach higher prices so soon as the balance now in the hands of the subscribers has been disposed of. The management of this transaction, by which the old and, in fact, dishonored obligations o the Commonwealth are being so rapidly retired able to all concerned, a very large meed of the credit being due to Mr. Kemble, the State Treasurer, by whom the enterprise was origi-The Stock Market generally was a good deal

more active to-day, though some of the speculative stocks, including Reading, were off a fraction. Governments were especially strong, and advancing, 1135 being freely bid for old 5 20s; 1025 was bid for 10-40s, and 1105 for May and November 1865s.

City Sixes were strong, the new selling up to 1014; the old sold at 964, an advance of 4. The Share market was strong, excepting Read ing, which fell off to 52°31. Pennsylvania Rail-road was strong at 533. Camden and Amboy was i higher. 1253 was bid for Philadelphia and Trenton, 641 tor Norristown, 35 for North Pennsylvania, 58 for Lehigh Valley, 40 for Elmira preferred, 28 for Catawissa preferred, 54

for Wilmington, and 44% for Northern Central.

The miscellaneous list continued very dull,
In the Passenger Railroads we quote 79 bid for
Second and Third; 18% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 284 for Spruce and Pine; 454 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia, 134 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 26 for Girard College; and 355 for Union Passenger. The Canals were very dull, and we have no change to notice in Bank stocks, the market tor this particular description of securities being

very flat.
Gold ranges from 140 to 140; and rather strong at the latter rate towards the close. -The Times of this morning has the following in reference to the New York market:-

"The Railway Market took a decided downward turn this forenoon. The recent break in Eris had not yet been recovered from, and the somewhat violent fluctuations in this stock are used against the general New York and Western list. In addition to which the sellers against the market endeavored to create the belief that the Treasury is about to reaums active contraction, and would also tighten the money market by large sales of gold. The last part of the story would, of course, suit one or two large houses

who are heavily short to their engagements la gold for account of their customers, and much heavier involved in short ales of stocks on their own account; but no part of the story happens to be true or even probable, while it is true that more foreign money is being added to the domestic summer balances in Hank thau can be employed on the Stock Exchange including the public funds, better than 4@5 per cent., and some of the heavy dealers in the funds are accommodated as cheap as 3 per cent. In the are accommodated as cheap as 3 per cent. In the afternoon there was a recovery in the railways, and the miscellaneous shares closed steady," PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1124; old 5-20s, 1134@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1104@1104; do., 1865, 1104@111; do., July, 1084@109; do., 1867, 1084@109; 10-40s, 103@1034; 7'30s, Aug., 1074@1084; do., June, 1074@108; do., July, 1074@108; Gold, 140@1404.

do., July, 1071@108; Gold, 140@1404.

—Messrs. William Panner & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:—

U. S. 6s, 1881, 1114@112‡; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1134@114; do., 1864, 1101@1101; do., 1866, 1102@110; do., 1866, 1102@111; do. new, 1084@109; 5s, 10-40s, 1024@103‡; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 1074@1084; do., 2d series, 1074@1075; 3d series, 1074@1076; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1175. Gold, 140‡.

Gold, 140½.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.;—U. S. 68 of 1881, 111; @112½; do. 1862, 113½@114; do., 1864, 110½@110½; do., 1865, 110½@111; do., 1865, new, 108½@109; do. 58, 10-408, 109; do., 1867, new, 108½@109; do. 58, 10-408, 102½@103½; do. ½7:308, Aug., \$107½@108½; do., June, 107½@107½; do., July, 107½@107½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119½@119½; do., July, 1864, 119½@119½; do., August, 1864, 119½@119½; do., May, 1865, 116½@117½; do., Aug., 1865, 115½@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@116½; do., September, 1865, 115½@116½; do., Cotober, 1866, 114½@115½; Gold, 140½@140½. Silver, 133@134½.

140]. Silver, 133@134).

—The Pennsylvania Coal Company report the shipments of Pittston coal as follows, for the week ending August 3, 1867:— By railroad .. Previously, 1867..... 448,639 To same date, 1866..... 312,249 -Comparative earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the month of July:

\$34,545 - Annexed is a statement of the value of imports of goods, wares, and merchandise entered at the port of Boston during the month of July,

Species of Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Imports, dutiable, entered for con-\$1,275,529 Imports, dutiable, warehoused. Free of duty..... sumption \$3,472,578

1,321,878 house for consumption ..

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, August 9.—The demand for Flour is

confined to the wants of the consumers, who operate entirely in fresh ground and choice old spring and winter Wheat grades, which are in small supply. Sales of a few hundred bbls., including superfine at \$7.75@8.25; old and new Wheat extras at \$8.50@11; Northwestern extratanily at \$10@11.75; Pennsylvania and Ohio de. at \$10@12.50; and new Wheat do. fancy at \$12@14. Rye Flour sells at \$7.50@7.75 g bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices are well sustained. Sales of 3000 bush. new Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.20@2.35. Rya has declined; sales of 500 bush. old at \$1.45 and 400 bush. new at \$1.40. Corn—The offerings are not see large as vastarday's, and the demand is not so large as yesterday's, and the den fair at former rates. Sales of yellow at 1-22, and Western mixed at \$1:16@1:18. unchanged; sales of 1000 bush, new at 75c, and old at 90c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Whisky-We quote at 25@30c. % gallon, in

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....AUGUST 9. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, Savannah, Philadelphia, and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Barque Warrior, Daries, Pictou, P. Wright & Sons.
Barque Joanna Marie, Gustavus, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig H. O. Phinney, Boyd, Inagus, Warren, Gregg & Morris. Morris.

Schr M. W. Hupper, Hupper, Providence.

Schr Mary E. Smith, Smith, Baker's Landing, Day, Huddell & Co.

Schr E. F. Cabada, Swain, Wilmington, N. C. D. S.

Setson & Co.

Schr Brandywine. Ireland, Bristol, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Chars, Eaton, Gloncester, Blaklston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Chars, Eaton, Gloncester, Blaklston, Graeff & Co.

Schr Sidney Price, Stevens, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.

Schr S. H. Sharp, Webb. Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.

Schr Belle. Fownsend, Great Egg Harbor,

Schr A. Eldridge, Hickman, New London, Rommel & Hunter. Hunter. thr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Boston, L. Audenried d Co. chr E. Magee, Barnes, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman Schr Helen P, Jones, Hartford, Rathburn, Stearns &

Co. Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, Richmond, Caplain, St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff, St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. L. Ruoff.

ARREVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stare and Stripes, Holmes, 4½ days from Havana, with sugar, etc., and 10 passengers to Thos. Wattson & Sons. Patrick McCann, seaman, a nalive of Philadelphia, died while at quarantine.

Barque Alex. McNeil, Andrews, 55 days from Leghorn, with marble, etc., to V. A. Sartori.

Schr A. Myrick, Stevens, 5 days from Provincetown, with mass. to G. B. Kerfoot & Oo.

Schr J. Griffith, Cobb, from Provincetown, Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Provincetown, Schr Brandywine, Ireland, from Providence, Schr Ann S. Cannon. Oobb, from Boston.

Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, from Boston.

Schr Chara, Eaton, from New York,
Schr Belle, Townsend, from Egg Harbor.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Brobana.

Schr Beile, Townsend, from Egg Harbor.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
Liewes, Del., Aug. 7-9 P. M.—The barques Thomas, from Cardenas; H. P. Lord. from West Indies; and brig John Given passed in the Capes to-day.

Barque Mary, for Halifax; brigs Elivie Allen, for Cork; L. Houghton, for Portiand; schr Ella, for Beston, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day; also, brig Hatle, from Wilmington, Del., for Santa Cruz, and steamer J. H. Coit. from Lowes for New York; with peaches. Wind S.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Princeton, Weils, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.

Hole 5th inst, Schr I. Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston yesterday. Schr Geo, T. Thorn, Townseud, hence, at Key West Schr Geo, T. Thorn, Townsend, hence, at Key West stat ult.

Schr John H. Perry, Kelly, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 7th last,
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 7th last.

Schr Galaga, hence, at New Bedford 7th last.

Schr Alexander, Belle Seaman, Ids McClabe, and Reading RR, No. 45, hence, at Norwich 7th last.

Schr Reading RR, No. 34, hence for Providence, at Stonington 7th last.

Schr J. Birdsall, Hazleton, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 7th last.

Schr A. E. Saftord, Hanson, hence for Fall River, at Stonington 7th last.

New York, August 9.—Arrived, barque Cienfuegos, from Cienfuegos. 3d inst. reli in with the Br. ship Phaoia, from Matanas for Greenock, with masta gone, and in a sinking condition. Took from her Captain Miller, his wife, and the officers and crew, and brought them to this port.